

Kentucky

Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

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months \$4; six months \$7,50; twelve months
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The following most beautiful lines are from
the August number of Blackwood:—

THE GREENWOOD SHRIFT.

Outstretched beneath the leafy shade
Of Windsor Forest's deepest glade,
A dying woman lay;
Three little children round her stood,
And there went up from the greenwood
A woful wail that day.

"O mother?" was the mingled cry,
"O mother, mother! do not die,
And leave us all alone?"
"My blessed babes!" she tried to say,
But the faint accents died away
In a low sobbing moan.

And then life struggled hard with death,
And fast and strong she drew her breath,
And up she raised her head;
And peering through the deep wood maze
With a long, sharp, unearthly gaze,
"Will he not come?" she said.

Just then, the parting boughs between,
A little maid's light form was seen,
All breathless with her speed;
And following close, a man came on,
(A portly man to look upon,)
Who led a panting steed.

"Mother!" the little maiden cried,
Or e'er she reached the woman's side,
And kissed her clay-cold cheek—
I have not idled in the town,
But long went wandering up and down,
The minister to seek.

"They told me here—they told me there;
I think they mocked me every where;
And when I found his home,
And begged him on my bended knee
To bring his book and come with me,—
Mother! he would not come.

"I told him how you dyed laying,
And could not go in peace away
Without the minister;
I begged him, for dear Christ, his sake,
But oh! my heart, was fit to break—
Mother! he would not stir.

"So, though my tears were blinding me,
I ran back, fast as fast could be,
To come again to you;
And here—close by—this squire I met,
Who asked (so mild!) what made me fret;
And when I told him true,

"I will go with you, child," he said,
"God sends me to this dying bed;"—
Mother, he's here, hard by,"
While thus the little maiden spoke,
The man, his back against an oak,
Look'd on with glistening eye.

The bridle on his neck flung free,
With univiring flank and trembling knee,
Press'd close his bonny boy;
A stalwart man, a stately steed,
Never on greenward paced, I ride,
Than those stood there that day.

So, while the little maiden spoke,
The man, his back against an oak,
Look'd on with glistening eye
And folded arms; and in his look,
Something that, like a sermon book
Preach'd—"All is vanity."

But when the dying woman's face
Turned toward him with a wistful gaze,
He step'd to where she lay;
And kneeling down, bent over her,
Saying—"I am a minister—
My sister! let us pray."

And well, withouton book or stole,
(God's words were printed on his soul)
Into the dying ear;
He breathed, as 'twere, an angel's strain,
The things that unto life pertain,
And death's dark shadows clear.

He spoke of sinners' lost estate,
In Christ renew'd—regenerate—
Of God's most blest decree,
That not a single soul should die
Who turns repentant with the cry
"Be merciful to me."

He spoke of trouble, pain, and toil,
Endured for a little while—
In patience—faith—and love—
Sure, in God's own good time, to be
Exchanged for an eternity
Of happiness above.

Then—as the spirit sh'd away—
He raised his hands and eyes to pray
That peaceful it might pass;
And then—the orphans' souls alone
Were heard, as they knelt every one
Close round on the green grass.

Such was the sight their wondering eyes
Beheld, in heart struck mute surprise,
Who reind their coursers back,
Just as they found the long astray,
Who in the heat of chase that day
Had wander'd from their track.

But each man reind his pawning steed,
And lighted down as if agreed,
In silence at his side—
And there, uncovered all they stood—
It was a wholesome sight and good—
That day for mortal pride.

For of the noblest of the land
Was that deep hush'd bare headed band;
And central in the ring,
By that dead pauper on the ground
Herraged orphans clinging round,
Knelt their anointed king.

The royal minister was George the Third.—
The anecdote is related on the authority of
Rev. George Crabbe, the well known poet of
humble life.

THE HAPPY LOT.
Art thou a Christian? Though thy cot
Be small, and poverty thy lot,
Rejoice: thy Saviour bent to know
The ill of want, the cares of woe;
And to the faithful poor hath given
The rich inheritance of heaven.

Art thou a Christian? doom'd to roam
From thy friends and native home?
Look round on valley, hill, and plain,
Cliffs crown'd with trees, and fields with grain.
View nature's charms, and busy man,
And tell me midst the varied plan,
What hast thou mark'd? or what survey'd
That God thy father had not made?
Then love his works, and love to trace
His semblance in a stranger's face.
Call each sweet spot a home to thee,
And every man God's family.
Art thou a Christian, 'mid the strife
Of years, nature, and busy life?
Be active; for thy race is short,
Thy bark is hastening to the port,
Be cheerful; holy angels bear
An antidote for all thy care:
And let no pangs distract a breast
Prepared for everlasting rest.

From the Pittsburg Statesman.
CLAYTON'S THIRTEENTH AERIAL
VOYAGE FROM PITTSBURG.

On Wednesday, August 30th, at eight minutes past five o'clock, P. M. I took my farewell of terra-firma, rising out of an Amphitheatre which was crowded with the fashionable and the most respectable inhabitants of Pittsburgh, Allegheny-town, and the surrounding country. A strong wind carried me in a direction a little north of east, with such celerity that I had but a short time to gaze at my friends in the Amphitheatre, and at the prosperous city of Pittsburgh and its neighboring towns. Pittsburgh had a very different appearance to any city that I had before ascended from. It contains splendid churches, and other public buildings, and large and well constructed mansions, and numerous extensive factories, but the whole were dark and gloomy, dressed in a coat of black, as if the entire city and neighborhood were in mourning, the effect of the coal smoke which issued daily from hundreds of furnaces. In a few moments I crossed the Allegheny river, and in about seven minutes after taking my departure, I was over the town of East Liberty, I now had a splendid map of the surrounding country spread at my feet. The work of industrious man was now visible in every direction—the monotonous forest had almost disappeared, the beautiful panoramas of rich and fertile fields, variegated in color, and interspersed with cottages, mansions, and numerous little towns. My course was still a little north of east, and my rate of travelling was upwards of 40 miles per hour.

I kept the main turnpike to my right, and had a fine view of the little villages and towns along side. Half after five o'clock, a little north of Murrysville. At a quarter before six o'clock, I had gained my greatest altitude, about two and a half miles. The cold was now intense, and the water which was condensing from the gas and running down the neck of the balloon, frozen into icicles, and hung around the silk and valve cord. This was a severe and disagreeable situation for me, who had been sick for nearly three weeks, fed upon gruel and tea, and had only the day before stole from my sick chamber, contrary to the wish of my physician. A few minutes before 6 I was nearly over the town of Livermore, on the Conemaugh river, and the Pa. Canal. At 6 I passed a little north of Blairsville. The wind now changed and bore me in a E. S. E. direction. Dense clouds were now forming beneath me, and heavy peals of thunder came rolling along. I now determined on descending as soon as I could conveniently, and near the bank of the canal, if possible. Precisely at half after six o'clock, I made a safe landing on the side of Laurel Ridge, about a quarter of a mile from the canal, and within eight miles of Johnstown. I now began to secure my balloon to a log or large tree that lay upon the rocks, so that I could leave it and take up my abode for the night in some neighboring house, and in the morning proceed on my voyage over the mountains to the Atlantic seaboard; but before I had made my fastenings complete, the storm overtook me, and a tremendous gust of wind struck the Balloon, broke her loose from her anchor and her fastenings, dashed me against the limbs of the trees, and then against the rocks, dragging me several hundred yards, until she struck with dreadful violence against a strong limb of a tree, which made three large rents in the silk, and causing the gas to escape, which immediately brought her to a stand. Here the net work became entangled among the branches on one side, and on the other was suspended in my car fifteen feet from the ground. The storm continued to increase, the rain pouring down in torrents, night came upon me, and no one came to my assistance. I now had to make my bed for the night in my little car, which is only five feet long and two feet wide; this mode of spending the night I should not have disliked had it been fine weather, but the rain poured down, and perfect darkness existed. Occasionally a flash of lightning would show me my

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, OCT. 5, 1837.

No. 40 Vol. 52

OCTOBER,

Renewed Favorites.

 THE SCHEMES we are enabled to lay before our Correspondents this month are of the most *Splendid Character*, and are celebrated as "Sylvester's Favorites." Having always been particularly fortunate in similar schemes. Particular attention is requested to the "VIRGINIAS," and every application should be made to prevent disappointment, and to insure the fulfilment of orders. Address S. J. SYLVESTER, 140, Broadway, New York.

\$25,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 6.

For the Benefit of the Town of Wheeling,
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday,
Oct. 7, 1837.

CAPITALS.

25 THOUSAND DOLLARS

8,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 3,500 dolls! 2,322
doll! 10 of 2,000 dolls! 10 of 1,500 dolls!
10 of 1,000 dollars! 10 Prizes of \$500—20 of
400 dolls! &c.

Tickets Ten Dollars.

From the Vindicator.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN LOWER CANADA.

This is the way the Terrorism works.—The late dismissals from the Magistracy and Militia, by Lord Gosford, are producing very good fruit on the River Champlain. In the county of Richelieu, the people are insisting that all the remaining officers of Militia (Magistrates there are none, now) should throw up their Commissions, as they consider it a disgrace to serve under the present Government. One unfortunate Captain has hesitated to accede to the public wishes. The consequence is that he has been honored nightly with a *Charivari*, which it is determined to keep up until he obeys. At the dinner the other day, at St. Denis, it was, we understand, solemnly resolved, to hold any man *infamous* who would hereafter accept a commission in the Magistracy, or Militia, from the present head of the administration. The intention is seriously entertained in several Counties of this district by the Canadians and the other Reformers, to throw up, *en masse*, all the Commissions which they now hold in the Militia, and Magistracy, and to let the Government get along the best way it can without the aid of the people.

O'Connel and the Queen.—Whatever may be said of O'Connell's surpassing powers of eloquence and a peculiar felicity and appropriateness of language when he chooses, cannot be denied him. At a late meeting of his association at Dublin, he thus spoke of the young Queen.

The King is no more—the throne is filled, however—there is no vacancy in the British throne. It is impossible for one to speak of the Queen without remembering her youth and sex—a kind of airy vision floating along the horizon—I saw her the moment of her proclamation and as a parent and as a man I could not help almost loving that creature about whom so many interesting destinies were avowed—the happiness of the first—the most intellectual, commercial, and prosperous nation upon the face of the earth—the hundred millions of subjects that she has in the far Indies—her subjects in every quarter of the globe—the sun never setting over her dominions. There she stood, commencing, I trust, a career of glory to herself and hope and happiness to her people—(cheers.) We have had three females on the throne already—we have the reign of Mary; she agreed with me in religious opinions but she widely differed in the mode of working out that opinion—may Queen Victoria never imitate the example of Catholic Mary, I would not do justice to the Irish people if I could mention the name of that woman who steeped her hands in blood in order to make people better Christians, who forced them to the stake for their religious belief, and who used the logic of the cord and the gallows to force their consciences. I would blush to belong to the same persuasion, with a woman who had permitted those cruelities, for she at least permitted them, if I had not the consolation to recollect how differently the conduct of the Irish people was, compared with the English during the time of persecution—if I did not know I stood in the city of Dublin, in which the then corporation opened 74 houses for the protection of the refugees flying from the cruelty of Catholic Mary in Bristol—(cheers.) The other two female reigns have been full of glory. It was in the reign of Anne that Marlborough put down the power of coaledane Europe. It was in the reign of Elizabeth that great discoveries were made to encourage commerce. I am not here to ascribe the eulogist of Elizabeth in all her acts in Ireland especially, but I remember how triumphant those reigns were and I have a kind of right, by analogy, to express the hope that Queen Victoria may have the prosperity of Elizabeth without treachery or cruelty, and the glory of Anne without any of the bloodshed or little traits of paltriness which might have belonged to the individual herself."

I Rev. Cure not far from St. Laurent, gave a political lecture, we understand, to his hearers on last Sunday, or Sunday week, we know not which. In the course of his discourse he told his hearers that—their bodies belong to the King, in the same manner as their souls belong to God." This vile language, exulted, exalted, exulted throughout the congregation.

The Permanent and Central Committee met yesterday as usual. The attendance was very large. We were happy to see the Hon. Mr. Papineau, as fresh as ever, among his fellow citizens. Various reports from sub-Committees were received, and a series of resolutions on the political affairs which at present agitate this Province were passed. Nothing can be better than the spirit prevalent in this section of the Province.

There is a notice in Monday's *Canadian* calling on the citizens of Quebec "friends of the electric principle and of Radical Reform," to meet on Sunday next at the School house, outside St. John's gate at 4 o'clock p. m., to take into consideration several questions of high importance.

It is stated in the New York Times, on the authority of persons well acquainted with the subject, that no less than fifty thousand persons, male and female, are out of employment, comprising mechanics of every description. The prospect of suffering during the coming winter which is here held out is truly frightful, and the subject of its alleviation is already engaging public attention.—*lb.*

The culture of silk in America succeeds well in every respect, that there is no longer room to doubt of its being eventually very extensively and profitably followed up as a pursuit. Heretofore the greater portion of the specimens of this valuable product have been the result of experiments by individuals, on a small scale, but at present larger quantities prepared in factories for sale are beginning to make their appearance in market. The silk thus offered has every thing to recommend it, in point of lustre, smoothness and strength, and will, it is said, stand a comparison with the best Italian. With such facts before us why need we longer tributary to foreign nations for this valuable article, the payment for which at present takes so much capital out of the country?—*lb.*

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

LATE FROM BUENOS AIRES.

Insurrection in Chili.—We are indebted to Mr. Coffee, of the Exchange, for Buenos Ayres papers to the 15th July, by the brig Maria, Caffin, arrived at this port. In their express news from Chili, they give an account of an insurrection on the 3d July; in one of the regiments at Quillota, headed by Colonel Vidaurre. The minister of war, Portales, and their General-in-Chief, Encalada, with other dignitaries, were invited to a review by the Colonel, in order that he might assassinate them and thus neutralize the war with Peru. Portales, and others attending accordingly, and were prisoners and put in irons. The mutineers then marched to Valparaiso, but the city being apprised of their movements, was ready to receive them and repulsed them with great loss, 1400 of 1450 being killed or wounded, while it sustained a very trifling loss. The insurgents previous to the battle forced the Minister of War to leave a carriage in which he was confined and shot him on the spot. He met his fate with great firmness. Vidaurre and his officers fled, but were captured, and it was expected would meet instant death. The British Consul General in acknowledging the circular of the Government in relation to the event says—"an estimable and able minister had perished a martyr in the cause of patriotism and true liberty, and a victim to the most foul and horrid treachery."

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140, Broadway, New York.

SCHEMES.

\$30,000 dolls! 10,000 dolls! \$7,000 dolls!

\$5,000! \$4,000! \$3,000!

\$2,162! 25 prizes of \$1,000!

50 prizes of \$500! 50 prizes of \$200!

88 prizes of \$150! &c. &c. &c.

Tickets 10 Dollars.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets

will cost only 130 Dollars. Halves and Quarters in proportion.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. Monday,

October 23, 1837.

Capitals.

30,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,000

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. EDITOR: Sir, having been some-

what surprised at seeing in the Observer & Reporter the name of Democrat attached to that of Whig and having seen in none of the democratic Republican papers any notice taken of this glaring absurdity, I with some reluctance take it upon myself, to offer you my own views—it does seem to me altogether out of place and unreasonable for those who have been warring with all their might against the principle of Democracy to assume the name. It puts me in mind of a celebrated man who stands high in the councils of our nation, who offered a doggerel on Mr. Jefferson: he said, "if we cannot change the thing, by God we will change the name sir."

Is it believed by any portion of our citizens that they are struggling for a mere name? I venture nothing in asserting, that if a majority of the good citizens of this county were assured that a mere name was all that they were to gain, you would find their efforts entirely cease.

It is not the name that our citizens aim at, but the principle of Equal Rights of Justice to each and every individual, that our citizens desire, and when they find themselves about to be tricked into a name for mere deception will they not pause and reflect? Will they not enquire what advantages they are to gain by giving their force and power to advance a mere name without that sovereign principle which should govern every honest man? We have heard it prophesied from various quarters that our whig neighbours would change their names; but who would have believed that they would have ever thought of the name of Democrat, the name of all others most reviled by themselves! I must confess that to me, it is most surprising. But such is the nature of whigism as it has no solid principle for its foundation, it is ever varying and may be expected to change as often as its votaries may happen to think it be of pecuniary advantage to themselves. I have not written with any design of arguing the case, as I think it scarcely susceptible of any; but merely with a view to draw the attention of my democratic fellow citizens, that they may be apprised of the very important fact, that one half of their cherished name is about to be stolen, and if they should not be very careful, will, no doubt, be wrested from them.

But I would advise my democratic Republican friends not to despair, as it is altogether impossible for our democratic whigs to imitate their disinterested conduct, or to act upon liberal or just principles; so the name will not fit them, and they will soon lay it aside for some other, by which they will hope to gain more celebrity; for I cannot believe, that a party who are in favor of all manner of monopoly as well as unjust destruction, will ever consent to wear any part of the Democratic Republican name. It may perhaps be thought by some, that I am too sensitive about a mere name, but when they reflect that our opponents have chosen to think our name of so much importance as to attempt to filch the half of it, will not we think it of sufficient importance to defend it, seeing too, that if we give it up to them it is gone forever, for what name have they ever assumed at any time, as a party, that has not so completely disgraced as to be ever after a MERE BY WORD!

Believing that these statements are true, I hope our Democratic Republican citizens will take such measures as will be calculated to counteract those evil counsels that are taken against them. I say this, with a knowledge that the government does not allow an individual to change his name, without a special law to enable him to do so, and I can see no good reason why a political party should be exempt from the rule. I offer these few hints to my Democratic Republican fellow citizens, with the hope that it will put them on their guard against the enemies of the free Republican institutions of our country.

Yours &c.
AN OBSERVER OF PASSING EVENTS.

From the Eric Observer.

PARTY RECREANCY.

Immediately after the last Presidential Election, the Whig party, alias, the Harrison, Webster and White party, expressed a fixed, settled and immovable determination to oppose the administration of Mr. Van Buren by every means in their power. To them the course of policy which Mr. Van Buren pursued was to be no possible consequence. They could not wait to see him ever inaugurated as President, or to see the least official act which should indicate the future course of his administration. Whether his counsels were good or bad—whether his policy was beneficial or ruinous, was to them a matter of indifference. Every other wish—every other thought and every other consideration, was lost in the one fixed determined and immovable project of overthrowing the administration at all events and at all hazards.

Should a national bank at any time be found indispensably necessary, I have heretofore said, and yet believe, Congress has the power to charter one to do business in the District of Columbia, and that they could authorise such bank to connect itself with one or more Banks in each State with the consent of the respective States, and that through such a district bank, thus connected with State Banks, every desirable object, towards keeping a sound and uniform currency, and receiving, and safely keeping, and conveniently disbursing the public monies, could be certainly attained, as through a National Bank of the ordinary description.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HUGH L. WHITE.

SHOCKING MURDER.—From the Shen Express, published in Elkhart County in this State, we learn that a most shocking murder was committed in the upper part of that county, on the 29th ult., by a young man by the name of Vance, upon his own mother! It appears that on the evening of that day, he re-

turned home from the harvest field, where he found his mother and his little sister and brother—he had not been in the house but a short time, when he asked his mother some trifling question in relation to a certain passage in the scripture, and wished her to explain it to him. Not receiving a satisfactory answer, he exclaimed in an angry tone, "You will give me no chance to save myself then?" and instantly seized his father's loaded rifle and levelled it at his mother, and after many fruitless efforts to rescue the gun from the monster, he finally succeeded in lodging its contents in that bosom which had cherished him in his helpless infancy!—she expired immediately. The culprit fled, but was pursued and brought back, and now lies in the county jail awaiting his final sentence. Nothing but supposed mental alienation can be given in palliation of this inhuman deed.

Attempt steal a copy of the President's Message.—A Correspondent of the New York Express gives the following account of an attempt to steal a copy of the Message.

Some loafer from our good city of New York, with a good store of impudence, and a good deal of daring, entered the Globe office about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, for the purpose of stealing a copy of the President's Message, (then only in type or partly in type), "in advance of the mail." The proprietor of the Globe and the foreman of the Globo office had taken great precaution to ensure the safe keeping of the manuscript of the Message, without having much regard to the portion of it then in type and upon the printers' gallery. The foreman and the workmen left the office in charge of a negro boy about fourteen years of age. The New Yorker watched his opportunity, and as the journeymen went out of the office he went in, informed the boy that Mr. Blair had ordered him to take a proof of the Message. The boy for a moment seemed incredulous, and the loafer putting on airs of authority to frighten poor Sambo, rolled up his sleeves, commenced taking proofs by the column, and placed them away comfortably away in his hat. Young Sambo, however, soon began to think that all was not right, and quietly and slyly posted off to Father Blair, of the Globe, to inform him what was going on in the office. The New Yorker had missed his man and was soon destined to miss the Message. The proprietor of the Globe soon emptied his pockets and his hat and set him adrift, giving him other punishment than more kicks than coppers, or more kicks than copies of the Message. A New Yorker for once has been outwitted by a negro boy and a posse of printers, and some loafer or other has been sadly disappointed, not only in getting a copy of the Message, but in losing a very pretty sum of money.

We shall see what will be the course of the opposition. If it be as shadowed forth by the "Spy," it is in so many words, hostility to every measure of relief demanded by the exigencies of the country, and to every proposition of the friends of the administration, assume what form they may. If so, their course and design will be appreciated by every true friend of the country. With complaints of the embarrassed condition of things in every quarter—with claims upon congress for all the relief within their power to grant—with efforts on the part of the opposition to aggravate the prevalent derangement of the currency, and the embarrassment of the times, we are assured by an acknowledged if not a known partisan, an employee of the opposition at the seat of government that they must not only do nothing, but oppose every proposition of the administration; and the only means for meeting the exigencies of the Treasury, urged through this source, as a whig measure, is the withdrawal of the appropriations from works of public defence and improvement.

We shall see how far these directions are to be followed out by the Whigs in and out of congress. If they are to be taken as their scheme of action, who can doubt their subserviency to the primary design of a great bank, and that all things else—the wants of the treasury, the interests of the country, and the condition of the people,—must suffer postponement or sacrifice in furtherance of this partisan object!—Albany Argus.

William Gaston, an eminent merchant of Savannah, died suddenly of apoplexy in the city of New York, on the 12th inst. He was truly, as he is described in the journals of the day, "an accomplished gentleman, and an invaluable citizen." His funeral took place on Thursday, when the colours of the shipping in the port, as a mark of respect were at half-mast.—Ib.

The late Rail Road Accident.—On Friday last came before the court of examination at Suffolk, the trial of Mr. Gordius Etheridge, who it will be remembered, was superintendent of the train of cars which came in contact with the passenger train on the Portsmouth and Roanoke rail road, the result of which was the deplorable loss of lives which has already been noticed in this paper. After a full and laborious examination of the whole case, Mr. Etheridge was unanimously acquitted. The blame wherever else it may rest, was clearly shown not to be imputable to the captain of the lumber train. The court was composed of Col. Josiah Riddick presiding justice, and John B. Benton, Mills Riddick, J. Holladay and W. Summers, Esqrs. The proceedings and evidences in this case are deeply interesting to the

public, and it is hoped that an abstract if not a report of them will be furnished.

As an act of justice to Mr. Etheridge, it is requested that those papers which have published the account of the accident will also copy the above.—Norfolk Herald.

The New Orleans True American has the following:—

New Orleans Saturday Sept. 8.—Since our paper last appeared we have had the misfortune to lose our foreman, Mr. P. C. M. Andrews.

We were unable to publish our paper on Saturday, as all the hands in our office were taken down with the prevailing epidemic but one, who is himself recovering. One of our carriers died on Friday and the others are all down.

We have made an effort and have collected together a few hands, but how long we shall be permitted to keep them God only knows.

Sickness in our own family, among our friends whom we are obliged to attend to, our employees and their families, prevent us from bestowing any attention upon our paper. Our subscribers will receive it for a few days with indulgence.

Late arrivals have brought into our afflicted city near 500 strangers, and a provision whatever has been made for their safety. They may be easily distinguished walking the streets, food for the yellow fever, of which they are sure to become the victims if they remain here a few days.

Why were not these people placed in the U. S. Barrack, below the city, a most comfortable and healthy location. We feel certain they could be procured on application to Lieut. Cross the acting Quarter Master.

This remissness on the part of our public authorities is most unpardonable.

The New Orleans City Council have made an appropriation of \$2000, for the purpose of supplying the indigent sick with medicines.

The Recorder of Philadelphia, in his charge to the Grand Jury of that city, after describing minutely the nature of the duties incumbent on that body and the best manner of transacting their business, goes on to notice among other matters worthy of their attention cruelty to animals, and the habit of rapid driving through the streets, practiced by hackney coachmen, carters, and the drivers of vehicles generally. With regard to the first of these offences, our feelings have been frequently outraged by the dastardly cruelty practised upon brutes by those whom gratitude for services rendered should render more merciful. There is something peculiarly mean and contemptible in cruelty to brutes. It shows a cowardly disposition to heap severity on creatures that have no means of defending themselves, and must patiently submit to any infliction which may be practiced upon them. In addition to this, there can be no stronger evidence of a bad heart than to return blows for services rendered, and to vent temper upon animals the lives of which are spent in supplying subsistence to ourselves and families. Taken in either of these points of view, cruelty to animals in an offence which should be severely punished, but there is additional reason for punishment, in the injury done to the feelings of every beholder by such savage acts, and the impropriety of making others feel uncomfortable by the public indulgence of unrestrained passion. In reference to the second of these offences, or rapid driving, it should be punished by the severest penalties. The danger that arises to human life from rapid or needless driving in large cities, where it is frequently impossible to escape the impending peril, requires that such acts should be punished in the most exemplary manner. If persons found driving or riding at an unreasonable rate were immediately taken before a magistrate and fined, we should not be required so often to record accidents by which injury is done to life or limb in our streets.—Baltimore American.

The opening of the great exhibition of the Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, on Monday last, was announced by a salute of twenty-six guns and the ringing of a large bell which had been presented as a specimen of American manufacture of that article. Among the many interesting commodities furnished for the occasion are several samples of sewing and woven silk, which for beauty and excellence are said to compare advantageously with any product of foreign industry. The progress made in the culture and preparation of this important article within a year or two past, has been such as to show conclusively the deep interest taken in the subject, and the success with which the various processes of production of this beautiful material may be conducted in this country. With a climate admirably suited to the growth of the mulberry and the habits of the industrious insect of which it is the favorite food, there can be assigned no sufficient reason why silk should not become one of the most extensive as is one of the most lucrative branches of our domestic manufactures. Possessing every facility for the culture of this article, our countrymen should turn them to the best account, and instead of being tributary to foreign countries for the several varieties of it should make it a source of profit to themselves. There is reason to believe that with a moderate degree of attention, this manufacture may in a short time be brought to such perfection as to complete fairly with any other to which ingenuity can be applied. As we have frequently observed, the Atlantic States

should strive to become in relation to the interior, what England and other countries have been heretofore in regard to them, and, instead of vainly endeavoring to place their comparatively barren soil in competition with the fertile prairies of those regions, should avail themselves of their dense population to advance manufacturing processes, not only in the branch of which we speak, but in every other.—Ib.

Small Pox on board the Constitution.

—The Constitution frigate, Commodore Elliott, while on her way from Palermo to the Levant, took on board three distressed American seamen, who were discovered, when twenty days out to be affected with the small pox. The cases were quite mild, and from the precautions of vaccination of the crew, including the family of Gen. Cass, the disease has not spread. The sick were removed from the ship to the Hospital when the vessel reached Malta.

[Newark Daily.]

From the Natchez Daily Courier.
ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT DEPARTED.

DIED.—At Franklin, Connecticut, on the 1st July last, General JACOB KINGSBURY, formerly Inspector General of the Army, in his 81st year.

He entered the Army as a private soldier in the year 1776 and rose through every grade to the rank of Brigadier General, was engaged in many of the most important battles in the Revolutionary War with Great Britain, was an Ensign in the Light Infantry of General Wayne, when he made his celebrated charge on the rear of Cornwallis's Army which consisted of 10,000 men, then preparing to cross the river at Jamestown, Va. General Wayne deceived by false information calculated with his light corps to annoy the rear of the British Army while crossing the river. The British General also deceived, viewed the approach of Wayne's Troops (800 men) as the advance of the whole American Army, and was forming in line for battle. Wayne by an immediate charge of his whole corps, confirmed him in that belief, and while he was manoeuvring to receive a superior force, effected his retreat with the loss of a very few men, and left his lordship to cool his heels waiting for the approach of Washington.

AFTER the treaty of peace of '83, General Kingsbury retired for a short time to the pursuits of civil life on his farm in Connecticut, but again entered the army as an Ensign in Col. Hinman's Regiment of Infantry in 1791 raised for the protection of the frontiers, against the destructive incursions made by the Savages, who, persuaded by the British to take a part with them in their former wars, were unwilling to bury the bloody Tomahawk. They had not sufficiently bathed the destructive weapon in the blood of the Americans. Being stimulated and supplied with munitions of war by the British Indian agents, they continued to exercise on the defenceless inhabitants of the frontier and emigrants moving to the 'far west' the most wanton and savage acts of barbarity. It was ascertained that from the peace of '83 until October, 1790, that upwards of 1500 persons of all denominations, from aged sires to infants, were killed, wounded and made prisoners by them on the Ohio, besides carrying off upward of 2,000 horses, and property to the amount of 50,000 dollars.

It would be out of place to attempt here the detail of the numerous engagements between these savage allies and auxiliaries of the Bulwark of 'holy religion' of Britain, and the little band of American troops, as well as the gallant backwoodsmen of Kentucky and Ohio, who were almost continually engaged in warfare with them, and in which General Kingsbury had his full share. In the fall of 1790, commanding with only 15 men a stockade, situated on the Big Miami river, called Dunlap's station, he was attacked by a numerous horde of Indians, supposed to exceed 200 in number, and defended his little fort for 3 days and 2 nights against them without the loss of a man, killing several of the enemy.

In March, 1792, he was promoted to a Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Infantry from which period the writer of this sketch became acquainted with him, and continued in the most uninterrupted and friendly intimacy, until the actual termination of the Revolutionary War in 1795, when, after the complete defeat of the combined Indians, under the walls of the British Fort Miami, the British were compelled to abandon their posts on our frontier. In the action of the 24th of August, he was a Captain of Light Infantry (a service he always preferred) in the 1st Sub Legion, and shortly after promoted to the rank of Major and in succession, to Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of that Regiment.

No man ever possessed the love and esteem of all ranks in the army more than Jacob Kingsbury. He was brave even to a fault. Perfect in his duty, he exacted a rigid performance of it from his subordinates, but in that conciliatory and bland manner that it was always a pleasure to serve under his command. To his instructions the writer of this was greatly indebted for his military acquirements, particularly in the duty of Adjutant, and was frequently honored with his selection of him on scouting parties in the wood, to rouse the wild men from their leafy dens.

In a word, he has left none behind him so one as who, in the various duties, from the private sentinel to the epauletted General, examined him as a warrior and complete gentleman. Frequently noticed in early life with distinguished marks of approbation by America's unparalleled chief, Washington, he delighted to dwell with enthusiasm on his character.

The great age which he arrived at, the latter part spent in peace in the bosom of his family, leaves no source for regret at the termination of his earthly career; for who shall presume to doubt that?

"Faithful below he did his duty; his soul has gone aloft."

Farewell! gallant spirit. The hope of meeting thee again, at the Grand Parade, where the faithful soldiers will receive orders from their blessed and Divine Commander in Chief to take their stations on the right, affords a cheering ray to the grey head and feeble hand that humbly traces this to thy memory.

Also, died, at Fort Mellon, East Florida, on the 9th June last, Lieut. Charles E. Kingsbury, of the 2d Regiment, U. S. Dragoons, aged 18 years, son of the venerable patriarch; a youthful warrior of promise nipt in the bud of gallant daring.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of B. C. RANDAL, deceased, are requested to present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated, for settlement; and those owing the estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

L. C. RANDALL,
U. P. RANDALL,
38-39 Agents.

The Comic Almanac
for 1838.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Piano Forte Tuning AND REGULATING.

JOHN WILLIS,
PIANO FORTÉ TUNER, from the variegated Manufactory of R. Nunn Clark & Co., City of New York,

WILL make a stay of a few days in Lexington. Those persons having Pianos out of order, can depend on having them tuned, &c., in the most complete manner, by application to J. W., at the PHENIX HOTEL, Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1837.—39-31.

HUEY & JONES. Merchant Tailors, CORNER OF MAIN AND LIMESTONE STREETS, LEXINGTON, KY.

HUEY & JONES,
A VERY SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS

Suitable for Gentlemen's wear;

SUCH as Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and
various other colored CLOTHES; also
Waterproof Cloths, (a new article) for Over-
coating. Also, a very handsome assortment of
CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, BOSTON
WAPPERS, SILK and MERINO SHIRTS,
LAMBS'-WOOL and MERINO HALF
HOSE, GLOVES, COLLARS, SUSPEN-
DERS, AND BOSSOMS. The above goods were
selected with great care by one of the firm, and
they feel confident that they will be enabled to
give their friends and customers general satis-
faction. Lexington, Sept. 23, 1837.—39-31.

RAIL-ROAD AND STAGE NOTICE

Travelling by the Rail-Road from Lexington to Louisville, THROUGH IN 11 HOURS!

THE CARS

LEAVE at 5, a. m., and arrive at FRANKFORT at 9 o'clock, a. m.

The GOOD INTENT OPPOSITION LINE OF STAGES leaves FRANKFORT at 9 o'clock, a. m., and arrives at LOUISVILLE at 4 o'clock, p. m.

PASSENGERS entering at Lexington for LOUISVILLE, have the preference of seats in this line.

BAGGAGE transferred from the CARS to the STAGES at the Office in Frankfort.

The CARS also leave Lexington at 2 o'clock, p. m., and FRANKFORT at 3 o'clock, p

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, OCT. 5, 1837.

The able speech of Mr. Benton is necessarily crowded out this week, but shall appear in our next.

The Sale of CHAUMEIRE, is to take place on TUESDAY the 10th inst., not Thursday, as advertised in the city papers.

We had learned a few days since the death of our Brother JAMES M. BRADFORD, of St. Francisville, Louisiana. The following gives some account of the manner of his death. He was well known in Kentucky, having been raised in Lexington, and for two years, prior to his removal to Louisiana, edited the *Guardian of Freedom* in Frankfort.

From the Louisiana Advertiser, Sept. 20.

"The St. Francisville Journal came to us last evening shrouded in mourning, for the death of its respected, talented, and amiable editor, JAMES M. BRADFORD, Esq. He was the oldest editor and printer in the state, and a member of the bar; distinguished alike for his legal abilities and editorial writings. His death has been as sudden as it was unexpected; for having received a wound from a knife in the abdomen, inflicted in an affray, by a citizen of St. Francisville, represented as being respectable.—Peace to thy manes! worthy Bradford."

The Spirit of the Lance.—This is the title of a little castigating paper, which makes its appearance in our city once in two weeks. In the last number (of 30th Sept.) is an article, which was deemed a contempt of court, and on Tuesday a rule was made, against all the known publishers in the city; and we amongst the rest, were called before his honor the Judge, in company with John Holmes, a man of color, the carrier of the Spirit. The publishers were discharged, for the present, and John called before the court, when, on motion of his counsel, his trial was continued until next Saturday morning.

The trial of Bishop Smith.—We have hitherto observed silence relative to the trial of Bishop Smith, which is now progressing. We visited the Court yesterday—but least we may be ruled for contempt, to appear before the Ecclesiastical Court of which we are more in terror than of the Civil Court, we shall remain silent.

N. D. Stone, (whig,) has been elected to Congress, in Tennessee, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Mr. Standish.

The United States mail was lately robbed between Springfield and Columbus, in Ohio.

The Cholera, it would seem, from the late foreign papers, is making great ravages at Dantzig. Some cases have appeared at Munich, and Breslau, also at Marsailles and Lyons, and likewise at Venice and Trieste. At Berlin it also appeared; but strange to say, seven eighths of those attacked recover.

The plague was slowly encroaching at Constantinople, which produced a panic on board our frigate Constitution, which caused it to leave that city suddenly on the 22d July, for Candia, where Gen. Cass expects to meet Mehemet Ali.

The Paris papers of 20th August, speak of another attempt on the life of Louis Philippe. "On Thursday evening, (says the Le Detroit,) just as the king was leaving the Tuilleries, on his return to St. Cloud, a well dressed man, who had taken his stand close to the spot where Ali-baud fired on his majesty, let fall a pistol. He was, of course, immediately arrested." The matter appears to have excited but little interest.

From the manner in which the annunciation is made, it would really seem, that many of the whigs would rejoice, were it to prove correct, that the treasury of the U. States should be compelled to stop payment for want of funds. And would further seem to be the determination of the party in Congress to bring about that result if it should be within their power—else why their efforts to require a further distribution among the States on the first of the present month, when it is known that the money cannot be coerced from the banks to make the distribution? We would admonish all such, who expect to have a name left to posterity, to reflect on what must be the estimation in which they will be held, after the exciting times of party shall be calmed by years!

Who would, for the purpose of carrying a favorite measure—even for the prostration of a party to which he might be in opposition, have his name be "damned to everlasting fame," by having thwarted every measure offered to support the honor and dignity of the country of which he was a conspicuous citizen.

Yet such is the course of the opposition—they appear to care for nothing but the establishment of a Bank of the United States. The utter ruin of the country—the bankruptcy of the treasury—the disgrace of the nation, would seem not to weigh a feather, when put in competition with the establishment of a United States Bank.

To the prominent men who thus act—whose names stand on the Journal, never to be expunged, we would observe, that the country has not yet written your epitaphs, nor will it, until your motives are fully developed.

Equally would a son's conduct be deemed honorable, who should exult in the bankruptcy of his father, as that a citizen of the United States should rejoice at the bankruptcy of his government.

The dictate of honesty required, that those who know the fact, should state to Congress, that the course pursued by that body would stop the treasury, if persevered in; and none but a friend, receiving the protection of that government, could after that announcement, lend his aid in producing the result.

The National Intelligencer states, that Mr. Cambréling informed the House of Representatives on the morning of the 23d that if something was not done in one week, the treasury must stop a tog-ther."

Our slips by the Express Mail, bring the Congressional proceedings to the 29th Sept. at which time, none of the Senate's bills for the relief of the government or country had passed the house. The bill to postpone the distribution of the fourth instalment to the States had been ordered to a third reading, but a motion to reconsider the vote was pending at our last accounts.

Dates from New Orleans of the 20th represent the Yellow Fever as declining, although the papers of the preceding day, spoke of the ravages as being rapidly advancing. The account of the existence of the Cholera in New Orleans, stated by the Louisville Journal, on the authority of passengers, from the former city, we apprehend is unfounded. The afflictions by the yellow fever, however, were sufficient for one visitation.

Mrs. Warren made a second balloon ascension from Baltimore on the 28th, and alighted in the Chesapeake Bay; and remained some time in the water before assistance reached her.

The North American Quarterly Magazine.—Published at Baltimore, Md., by S. LINCOLN FAIRFIELD, Esq., recently removed to that city from Philadelphia, Pa. From the specimen we have had before us, we can cheerfully recommend this work to the reading public in the west, as an invaluable production of the kind, and well worthy of patronage.

The Bully Wise.—Mr. Wise of Virginia, on the 21st Sept., on his resolution for a committee of enquiry relative to the Seminole war, took occasion to recite the scene which occurred in the room of his celebrated committee at the last session, and stated that "Gen. Campbell had locked the door, and with an oath, declared, that the report, in that form should not go out, and that whoever made himself responsible for these statements, should answer to him personally for them, or that he would chastise him whenever or wherever he might meet him."

On the 22d Mr. Wise made some explanations with a view to correct a statement of the morning papers with regard to his remarks of yesterday. He did not say that Gen. Campbell "locked the door of the committee room and put the key in his pocket," &c., but that he looked towards the door and threatened so lock it, &c. That threat, added Mr. W., had the same effect upon that Committee as the dead would have had.

Mr. GHOLSON, of Miss., said he had heard some whispers of this committee room scene, and had hoped it would prove untrue. He thanked the gentleman for having disclosed the affair, and he felt confident that it would lead the house to the conclusion that it was useless and improper to appoint any more select committees of investigation. If three men by their measures, could dictate a report to six, then no confidence was to be placed in the report of a committee. He was for sending the inquiry, which no one here was opposed to, to the standing committee on military affairs.

On the 23d Mr. Wise rose and said—"When he came to Congress, four years ago, he was elected as the friend of power; but he had not been long here before he found that power needed no friend—that it was too strong already. He saw that the public domain was in his hands, and that the new States were subject to his bidding. He saw a thousand streams of patronage pouring in from the Atlantic border and the lakes. He saw the public press at his disposal, and the power of removal and appointment was his. Next he saw the President seize on the custody of the public money. Corruption he knew must follow from this state of things; and it was not an idle theory, for he soon found it openly avowed that the "spoils belonged to the victors." He avowed himself an enemy to power, and, with one friend, a noble and generous friend, Mr. Peyton, he exposed himself to its corruptions, well knowing what they had to encounter from its minions. Some attempts were made upon them, but none which excited any feelings but contempt on their part. There was more willingness than courage for the result. These remarks he made in reference to the general accusation which was yesterday made by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Gholson) that the "scenes of the committee room last winter were disgraceful to the House and to the country." If these remarks, which he did not take to himself, were intended to apply to him and to his friend Mr. Peyton, then it would "say to any one who made them that, in his foul throat, he lies."

Mr. Gholson said he wished it to be understood that he had made no remark reflecting upon the conduct of any absent member. He was incapable of that. But, as to the gentleman from Virginia, he was at full liberty to apply the remarks to himself, in their whole force and meaning. These are the words as he quoted them, and he may apply them as he pleases. Mr. G. spoke further upon the topics alluded to by Mr. Wise.

MURDER.—A murder was committed in this place on Sunday last, by a German named SHE SLAN. It appears that he had been engaged to be married to the victim of his vengeance in Germany, but that some time since she came to this country. He followed her, first to New York, then to Pittsburgh, then to Cincinnati, and last week arrived in this city, in search of his "Lady, love." He found her, but she had changed her mind in regard to marrying him.—On Sunday he asked her to walk with him, and after walking to the outskirts of the town, he deliberately stabbed her with a knife, and continued cutting her until life was extinct, and then gave himself up to the authorities.—*Louisville Advertiser, Oct. 3.*

Sale of Blooded Cattle.—We copy the following account of the sale of the stock of Mr. David Sutton from the Observer of Saturday;

The sale of Mr. David Sutton's blooded cattle took place on Wednesday last, according to previous notice, and was largely attended. By the following list of sales, it will be seen that Stock of this description is not only highly prized in Kentucky, but that in fact it commands higher prices than at the East. By a comparison of the sales of Mr. Sutton's stock with that which recently took place in Philadelphia, an account of which may be found below, it may be seen that the Kentucky sale of "full-bloods" was much better than the Philadelphia sale. This would seem to verify the assertion that our State has at this time as valuable stock as is to be found anywhere in the Union:

COWS. Cleopatra, aged \$601 J. S. Berryman, F'tte. Lady Gray, 7 or 8 years 745 R. W. Scott, F'cklin, Western Daisy 4 745 G. N. Sanders, Gall'n. White ro'st, 20 mos 735 Gen J. Shelby, F'tte.

Josephine, 18 495 Mr Dillard BULLS. Wellington 3 yrs. 515 J. Berryman, Fayette Frederick, 2 130 Col W. Buford, W'd. Favorite, 2 530 Mr. Irvine Mercer. Henry, yearling 625 J. Matson Bourbon. Cyrus, calf, 810 Mr. Washington, Scott. Philip 370 Mr. Sneed, Jefferson. Pilot, 275 D. L. Price, Fayette.

Mary Jane, 2 years 405 Mr Bradford Ten. Red Daisy, yearling 235 Same Roxana 220 Mr Washington, Sc't. Ann Maria, 3 years 275 Mr Pratt. Queen Mary, 3 160 Mr. Bradford, Tenn. Queen Mary's skinning calf 120 Mr. Kemper Garrard. Lady Wallace, 2 yrs 175 Mr Bradford Tenn. Red Sides. 2 109 Mr. Pratt, Scott. Lucy Rose 2 177 Mr. Kemper Gar'd. Young Bright Eyes 2 years 190 Dr. Yandell Prudence, yearling 130 Same. Lady Mandy aged 100 Mr. Warner, Faustine. White Mary 1274 Same.

TREMENDOUS GALE AT APALACHICOLA. COL. 1.

On the 6th instant, a violent gale arose in the neighborhood of Apalachicola, which caused the tide in the river to rise ten or fifteen feet, overflowing the wharves, causing great destruction of property and the loss of all the steamboats and small craft in the harbour. Many houses were unroofed and others blown down. The loss is estimated at about \$200,000.

An exposure of Maria Monk. A pamphlet by Dr. Sleigh has just been published in this city, entitled "An exposure of Maria Monk's pretended abduction and conveyance to the Catholic Asylum of Philadelphia by six priests." The exposure is full and complete, and gives the *coup de grace* to Maria Monk's eternal and awful disclosures. She is precisely what we thought her from the first, an impudent and reckless impostor, and it has always been a matter of astonishment to us, that any rational being could be induced to credit, even for a moment, the monstrous and ridiculous stories with which she has vexed the public. The day for the awful disclosures is over for the present—the Maria Monks, the Frances Partridges, and the Rosamunds, have worn out that method of trickery quite threadbare; but as credulity is abundant, it may be fairly presumed that they only give place to some new humbug. There are people who must have a princess Caraboo, to fill them with wonder and astonishment, and the supply is nearly always equal to the demand. We learn indeed from Dr. Sleigh's brochure, that Maria Monk herself is rather inclined to try a new tack, and that she contains a few "awful disclosures" in relation to Protestantism, which are to be more awful than any thing heretofore emanating from the same veracious mint.

Pennsylvanian. In cases of the proper forms of consumption the treatment must be intermitted frequently and again returned to; and whenever soreness of the chest, or other symptoms of inflammatory action, exist, the treatment should be suspended; as it is in the chronic state alone that the remedy is indicated or useful—that state in which the condition of the general system as sympathetically involved becomes the more prominent symptom, and the success of the treatment depends chiefly on the breaking up this sympathetic action of the diseased lung, on the more healthy tone of the stomach and increasing its digestive powers, and likewise causing, during nauseating action, a more active and healthy circulation of blood through the lungs. Its curative powers are more immediately attributable to these effects of its action. But thereby apart, the treatment is presented based on more than ten years' experience of its curative advantages, in the proper treatment of diseases of mucous-purulent and purulent expectoration.

Having left a profession that more nearly than any other approaches the pure duties of humanity, but which has nearly ceased in this country to be honorable or profitable, I have little motive in exposing myself to that certain ridicule that follows the annunciation that consumption may be cured, but the assurance of professional experience, and the desire of making public means of saving life, in one of its most frequent and unwelcome exits.

EDW. C. COOPER, M. D.

Horrible Death by Drowning.—A fisherman named Thompson, was drowned at Boston on Thursday night, under the following strange circumstances. It appears that the man had fallen asleep in the bottom of his small boat, which as it is conjectured, drifted under a wharf at the north part of the city. There it became wedged in among the timbers; while the tide rising rapidly, every moment was hastening the catastrophe—he died—and still he waked not!—In all probability the poor fellow was not awakened until the continued rising of the tide pressed the boat against the top of the wharf, and forced the water in upon him!—There was no way of escape—he was boxed up, as it were—confined alive! The agonizing cries of the wretched man, as the horrible conviction of his inevitable death presented itself, were heard by the watch, but ere assistance could reach him, the waters had closed over him forever.—*New York Sun.*

Intense study of the Bible will keep any writer from being vulgar.—Coleridge.

MARRIED.—In the city of Louisville, on Sunday morning the 24th ult., by Rev. Mr. Benjamin F. Crutchfield, Esq. Merchant, of this city, to Miss Susan Winn, of the former place.

DIED.—In Natchez, on the 14th ult., Rev. O. S. Hinckley, formerly of this city.

STREETER'S LIST OF DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

Class A, for 1837.

61, 69, 25, 5, 4, 20, 10, 74, 36, 12, 35, 47, 31, 20.

A. S. STREETER,

Next door to the city Library, Lex. Ky.

Pocket Book Lost.

LAST, on Saturday, 2d ult., between Nicholasville and my house, 3 miles west of said town, on the Curds' road, a FAIR LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing a number of Notes and Accounts, together with about \$200 in Bank paper. \$100 note in Ky. paper—one U. S. note, said to be counterfeit; payable at Louisville—one Five Year Ticket; the balance of the money not recollect. One note of hand on Geo. W. Wm. T. Fox and J. M. Sampson, of Madison county, for \$1155, due seventy days after its date. One note on C. P. Howard for forty dollars, due Christmas—one note on Thomas Johnson, due at Christmas for forty dollars—one note on Meredith & Robert Wright for fifty dollars, due now; and many other notes and accounts not recollect. The Pocket Book is of common size. Any person finding or giving information of said money and Pocket Book, shall be liberally rewarded.

H. PREWITT.

Jefferson county, Oct. 2, 1837.—40-3.

STRAY HORSE.

GOT away from Dickey and West's Stables in Lexington, on Friday, the 8th of last month, a

Rusty Black Horse,

4 years old last spring, is not well broke, but has been broke; inclines to pounce or rack when rode fast; carries his tail a little one side; holds his head up when mounted; is in thin order; no white mark recollect. He looks quite tall and slim, but I think is not over 15 hands high.

He is most probably taken up by some person between Lexington and my house, on the Rail-road, 10 miles from town. I will give \$5 reward and pay all reasonable charges for his delivery at the Stage Stables in Lexington, or at my house. MILUS W. DICKEY.

Oct. 4, 1837.—40-4.

THE CONSUMPTION.

We give place to the following at the instance of a medical gentleman of high reputation, who has been for twenty years afflicted with a pulmonary complaint, and who thinks so well of the remedy here proposed that he is about to try it upon himself:

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The late lamented death of Dr. Bush from that form of consumption known as chronic bronchitis, painfully reminds me of a duty the subscriber owes to his profession and to society, of making known a simple form of treatment

that has never failed him in curing this form of consumption, so destructive to the clerical and literary professions: this treatment is of nearly equal efficacy in catarrhal phthisis, and is a valuable remedy for consumption in all its forms when in its chronic stages, and free from any inflammatory symptoms. This treatment is based on the pathology of consumption, as a generic name for disease.

Under the name of consumption are included that variety of diseases of the lungs attended with expectoration of purulent matter from the breathing surface of the lungs, connected with emancipation, hectic fever, and its concomitant night sweats, catarrhal diarrhea, &c. All the forms of consumption act on the general health from one common cause—the presence of matter acting upon absorbing surfaces, and thus producing those symptoms known as *hectic fever*. It is the presence and violence of this symptom of consumption that prostrates the patient, until it more or less slowly ends in death. It is the consequence of this hectic fever, and not the immediate disease of the lungs causing it, that forms the source of fatality from consumption.

The treatment I now with reluctance submit, I have successfully used for more than twelve years, and during that period of medical practice, I am not aware of having lost more than four or five patients from all the various forms of consumption, and these were mostly passed to that stage of disease where the structure of the lungs had become so extensively diseased as to preclude the use of more than palliative treatment. Cases of chronic bronchitis were in every instance cured by it, even when the purulent expectoration amounted to mints daily, with hectic fever, diarrhea, cold sweats, and entire physical prostration.

The treatment is the administration of sulphate of copper in nauseating doses, combined with gum ammoniac, given so as to nauseate but not ordinarily to produce full vomiting; the usual dose for this purpose is about half a grain, and five grains of the respective ingredients, in a tea-spoonful of water, to be taken, at first twice and in the convalescent stages once a day.

In cases of chronic bronchitis a gangle of the sulphate of copper alone is superseded. In the latter form of consumption this treatment almost invariably suspends the hectic symptoms in a few days, and the disease rapidly advances to its final cure.

In cases of the proper forms of consumption the treatment must be intermitted frequently and again returned to; and whenever soreness of the chest, or other symptoms of inflammatory action, exist, the treatment should be suspended; as it is in the chronic state alone that the remedy is indicated or useful—that state in which the condition of the general system as sympathetically involved becomes the more prominent symptom, and the success of the treatment depends chiefly on the breaking up this sympathetic action of the diseased lung, on the more healthy tone of the stomach and increasing its digestive powers, and likewise causing, during nauseating action, a more active and healthy circulation of blood through the lungs. Its curative powers are more immediately attributable to these effects of its action. But thereby apart, the treatment is presented based on more than ten years' experience of its curative advantages, in the proper treatment of diseases of mucous-purulent and purulent expectoration.

Having left a profession that more nearly than any other approaches the pure duties of humanity

Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Glassware, Queensware, &c.

100 CASES Negroes heavy best BLOGANS; 50 cases Men's Calf & Kip Shoes and Brogans, 20 cases Children's Shoes—assorted, 50 do. Cowhide Boots—very heavy 10 do. WaterProof Boots, 25 do. Women's Shoes—assorted 100 cases QUEENSWARE—assorted for Country Stores, 150 boxes GLASSWARE—comprising Tumblers, Bottles, Decanters, Jars and Window Glass, 20 barrels MOLASSES, 200 bags Havana, Rio & Java COFFEE, 125 boxes G. P. Imperial TEA, 104 chests (very superior) do., 50 boxes sup. Honeydew Cavendish Tobacco, 10 half-pipes Cognac Brandy, 3 barrels old Peach do., 5 pipes GIN, Madeira, Teuerife, Sherry, Port, & Sweet WINES,

All of which will be offered to punctual WHOLESALE DEALERS, at fair prices, by MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.

Lexington, Sept. 2, 1837.—37-1m

New Fall & Winter GOODS.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING AT THEIR ROOMS,

NO. 53, MAIN STREET,

THEIR new supplies of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part, of the following articles, to wit:

Blue, Black, Drab, and Fancy colored Cloths, Flannelings and Pilot Cloths for Overcoats, Mohair do do

Ribbed, Striped, and Plain Cassimeres, Sattinets—striped, crossbarred and plain

Winter Vestings—Silk, Swansdown, & Valencia

Merinoes and Challa, Calicos and Ginghams,

Muslin and Lace Collars, Fall and Winter Shawls,

Red and White Flannels,

Rose, Whitemy, and Mackinaw Blankets,

Rice's Kid and Walking Shoes,

Do Gaiter Boots and Fur Top Shoes,

Plain Straw Bonnets,

INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETING:

A LARGE STOCK, and

HEARTH RUGS.

With a great many other goods suitable to the present and approaching seasons; all of which will be sold on as accommodating terms as they can be purchased in the city. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our stock.

H. C. & CO.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837.—36-1f

For Rent

I WISH to let the first and second stories of that spacious WARREHOUSE on Water street, fronting the Rail Road Depot. The whole would be let to one tenant, or divided into four convenient Store Rooms, to suit applicants, on liberal terms.

A. O. NEWTON.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1837.—36-1f

LEXINGTON, SEPT. 5, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.

NO. 49, MAIN STREET,

Are now receiving their first supplies of

Fall & Winter Goods

Wholesale dealers supplied on good terms.

Sept. 5, 1837.—36-1m

J. LOGUE'S SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber will re-open his School on Monday, September the 4th.

J. LOGUE.

August 26, 1837 38-1f

The Latin & Greek Classics.

THE REV. MR. M'MAHON

HAVING yielded to the solicitation of some young gentlemen of this city, to devote one or two hours each day in teaching them the Languages, would be pleased to receive some six or eight pupils more, to make up a full class. Lexington, Aug. 22, 1837.—34-3m

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

THE HARRISON FORGE, owned by STOCKTON & WAGLEY, on Brush Creek, in Green county, was almost entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 13th of September. Notwithstanding every exertion was made by the hands to extinguish the flames and save the property—with the exception of the dwelling house, &c., nearly the whole premises were consumed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. There was no insurance on any part of the works.

September 16th, 1837.—38-4th S&W

Good Bargains!

DESIRIOUS to close my business in Lexington, I offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS,

At prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory to all who wish to purchase. Persons wishing to embark in the business would do well to examine my stock—to such, advantageous terms will be offered.

Country Dealers, Tavern-Keepers, House-Keepers and others, who wish to replenish their stock, have now an opportunity to

BUY BETTER BARGAINS,

Than at any other time, West of the Mountains.

The lovers of GOOD WINES & BRANDIES, have now an opportunity of supplying themselves with a superior article, and on better terms than at any time before in the West. These Wines and Liquors are the careful selection from every market that promised a PURE ARTICLE. Should the Stock not be disposed of by the 27TH OF NOVEMBER NEXT, it will, on that day, be offered AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder, in lots to suit purchasers—at which time, or before, the terms of sale will be made known.

BENJ. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, September, 1837.

Persons indebted to me, and particularly those who have open accounts, are earnestly requested to call and liquidate the same, as early as possible.

38-tds BENJ. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

THE PURCHASERS

AT the Sale of TILMAN KEMPER, deceased, are here notified, that Gold and Silver, or its equivalent, will be required of them in discharge of their respective Notes.

LEVI KEMPER,

BENJ. KEMPER,

Executors.

BLUE LICK WATER.

A FRESH supply of Blue Lick Water will be received this day, by

D. BRADFORD,

7th Sept. 1837.

To Mechanics.

THE undersigned is charged with the duty of employing mechanics to finish the State House and other public buildings at Little Rock, in the State of Arkansas. Between 30 and 40 thousand dollars is on hand for that purpose.

The carpentering work and the plastering and rough casting will constitute the two principal items of expense in completing the public buildings. There is yet a portion of brick work to be done, worth probably, three or four thousand dollars. The buildings are to be painted in the best order. A large portion yet to be covered with tin. And the Square, three hundred feet on each side, is to be enclosed with an iron palisade or fence.

The undersigned expects to purchase all the necessary materials at Louisville or Cincinnati, and take them with him to Little Rock on his return in the fall; at which time he expects those who engage to do the work or any portion of it to accompany him.

Little Rock, the place where this work is to be done, is the permanent seat of government of the new State of Arkansas. It is a fine situation, and a flourishing place, laid out for a good large city, and only wanting mechanics to improve rapidly. It is situated on the south side of the Arkansas river, on a high bluff back, about 300 miles from the mouth of said river; and is a point that can be reached by steamboats the greater part of the year. It is not only a high and handsome situation, but is well watered and esteemed healthy. The latitude is about thirty-five.

The undersigned feels authorized in saying, that there will be erected within the next two years, at the City of Little Rock, two large banking establishments—one for the Bank of the State of Arkansas, now commencing operations, and one other for the Real Estate Bank, lately chartered, and to be located at that place. Both banks have branches, and as they have been chartered for a great number of years, there is little doubt but suitable and permanent buildings will be erected for each.

The general government, by her agent, has purchased a site for an Arsenal, adjoining the city of Little Rock, upon which, it is said, many large buildings of brick are to be erected.

In addition to all this, the undersigned has personal knowledge of divers individuals, citizens, who would put up good large buildings if brick if there were a good supply of mechanics in the country.

It is believed that mechanics who wish to emigrate, would do well to move to Arkansas within the next six or eight months. Besides finding plenty of work to do there, they will find the prices invariably high. We have had no excessively good times, and we expect no very hard times. The cause which produced high prices in the States generally, and which are now passing away, have never existed in Arkansas, and all the distress and evils consequent on such folly and extravagance, are not looked for in Arkansas for some years to come. We have had no Banks there to tempt us with their loans to engage beyond our own means in wild speculation. The prices of Arkansas are as high, if not much higher, at this time than the prices of Kentucky, and, as money will be increased by the making of banks in Arkansas, it cannot be expected that the prices there will come down, when all admit that the present prices of this country are too high, and must be lowered. Mechanics who have done well, during the high prices here, will continue to do well by emigrating to Arkansas.

The undersigned intends to give the work of the public buildings to mechanics who will preferably him to Little Rock in the fall, preferring first, those who have families, provided, they take their families along; and provided, also, give them sober men who can be relied on and on their charges reasonable.

Individuals wishing to contract will communicate with the undersigned, on the subject by letter, directed to Danville, Kentucky, where he will be, the greater part of his time, till the first day of October next. In their communications, they will please furnish a bill of prices for the work they are willing to undertake.

Carpenters can say they will work by the Louisville printed prices, more or less, as they may make their bid. Bricklayers will say what will be done well, during the high prices here, and make their charge for making and laying, and what for laying only. And in like manner others will give a bill of prices.

Mechanics who know themselves to be good workmen and of good character, and who are willing to emigrate would do well to visit the undersigned, if convenient, and have a personal interview with him.

It will be expected that those who get a contract, will take with them a sufficient number of hands to complete the work in a reasonable time, and that they will be ready to leave by the first of October.

The boats of the Arkansas trade are brought up the river in the summer, for the purpose of repairing, and return as soon as the water will admit in the fall; upon any of those boats a quantity.

To persons who have been in the habit of buying their Furniture in Eastern cities or elsewhere, I would say that I cannot sell at Eastern prices, but I believe that I can deliver the Furniture in their houses, of as good a quality at Eastern prices, with the additional cost of carriage from the East. Call and see, and make your own calculations.

I have had the pleasure of furnishing the house of Mr. Wm. Warner complete, and I banter Lexington to show a finer furnished house at the same or at less expense.

To those living in the City, who purchase Furniture of me, I will deliver at their houses in good order and free of expense.

I am prepared with a fine NEW HEARSE to attend to Funeral calls, either in town or country at any hour, day or night.

JAMES MARCH,

Limestone street, 2d door above the Jail.

Lexington, Aug. 31, 1837.—35-1f

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Hunter, Hale & Harper,

Successors to Hawkins, Morrison and Hunter,

HAVE commenced receiving at their Store

Rooms, No. 48, Main street, their Fall

Importation of

American, English, and French, Staple

AND

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Comprising a general and very desirable assortment, for the present and approaching seasons.

A good stock of COLERAINE IRISH LINENS.

We invite an early call from purchasers, belie-

ving that we can please them in GOODS

and PRICES.

H. H. & H.

September 12, 1837.—37-1m.

Fine Kentucky Jeans.

WE keep constantly on hand, for sale by

the Piece or at Retail, McFADIN's su-

perior MERINO WOOL JEANS.

We wish to purchase 4000 Yards COARSE

HEAVY MIXED JEANS. 5000 pairs large

heavy NEGRO SOCKS.

HUNTER, HALE & HARPER.

Lexington Sept. 12, 1837.—37-1m.

An Apprentice Wanted

A N Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing,

will be taken if immediate application be

made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16

and from the country, would be preferred.

August 10, 1837.—38-1f

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, AND TURF REGISTER,

PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N. York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.

J. N. TRUMBLE, Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co. Sept. 15, 1836—55-1f.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,

Lexington, July 3d 1837.

A DIVIDEND of four per cent. for the last six months, out of the profits, has been declared this day, and will be paid to the stockholders on demand at the Bank. Full dividend will be allowed on all sums paid in, on or before the first of January last, and at the same rate from the 15th may last, on the 7th Instalment of \$5 per share then due and paid.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. T. SCOTT, Cashr.

Lex. July 6, 1837.—27-1f

NEW GOODS.

M. E. BROWNING

IS RECEIVING HIS

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

His stock is large, and consists of almost ev-

ery article usually kept in dry goods

stores; he intends to sell on the most accom-

mod